

THE

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ENGLISH NATION

Tuelday, August 13. 1706.

ELL, Gentlemen, now you have a Protestant Wind, and after impatient Waiting, our Fleet and Army are fail'd with a freff Eafterly Gale, to make an Attempt of carrying this seditious War into our Enemies Country.

Now you may quickly expect to have all your Conjectures settled, your Doubts con-cluded, and the grand Question, where are they going, answer'd?

Now we shall see the Effects of a Victory in Flanders; while the Troops of France shall not be sufficient to defend their Coasts from the Infults of so small a Force, as 20000

And now fay fome Gentlemen very heartily, down goes the French King; I confels, reducing the French Power, feems a thing more in View now, than ever I thought

reasonable to expect; and I cannot tell what to fay to Monsieur the King of France, if he does not give Peace to Europe now, according to his own haughty Phrase; and that upon their own Terms, he may foon have no Peace or no Place in Europe, to hide his Head, from the just Resentments of his victorious Neighbours, or his opprest People.

Well then, fays another, now you are come over to the Point of deposing him-I am come over to just where I was at first; if he obstinately stands out like a Town besieg'd to the last Extremity, he must be taken by Storm—But if he floops to Conditions, if he submits to disgorge his affum'd Power, and restore both his own People and his Neighbours; if he seeks Peace, and offers Liberty and Satisfaction,

the Doctrine is the same, the Chains of Europe are broke, and the End of the War

answer'd.

This is Deposing his Power, and without which Deposing his Person, would be of no Effect; and therefore I am still on the same point; 'tis Peace and Liberty we fight for, and which we must have; if the King of France shuts his Eyes against it, he takes the Consequence upon himself; but if he concedes it to your full Demands, how can you carry on the War?

Indeed, I thought to have faid no more to this marter; but the present Crisis of Affairs, the Fleet sail'd, and the Hand of Strength stretch'd out against France, bring me about as most by Force to say something, by which I shall explain my Meaning as to the Treatment the French King ought to

meet with from this Nation.

Mr. Observator and I, meaning the same thing all the while, have argued Pro & Com, what shall be done with this great Levistban, whom God Almighty in Mercy to the World has touch'd by his Finger, and deliver'd up to be scourg'd by the Kings of the Earth.

Depose him, says Mr. Observator, and his Bishoprick let another take, muzzle him,

fays honest Roger-And the like.

Make Peace with him, fay I, for we fight for Peace and Liberty; now, that Mr. Obfervator, Roger, and my felf, may fet our Meaning all right, and tell the World, what really is the Sence of this; I desire to propose my Scheme as a *Medium, by which all the rest will be explained.

Peace is without doubt the only juff End of War; and what we all fight for, as I have already prov'd——Nations that fland on the Basis of Liberty and Trade, never fight for Conquest, nor ever commence offensive War——Besides, our fighting in a Confederacy, is protested to be only to restore the Peace and Liberty of Europe; of which I have given several instances.

But I hope, no Man can think my Peace should be such a precarious Trisle, as some formerly have been under the Pretence and Protection of which an aspiring, ambitious Tyrant may encroach upon his own or his

Neighbours Subjects.

Nor can I suppose, that if his own Interest and common Prudence does not guide him to SUBMITIN TIME, you should not go on in the Prosecution of so just a War, to disposses him of all Manner of Power, Crown, Government, nay and Life too; and give him that due Punishment, that Justice shall alot to the Invader of Nations, Destroyer of Liberty, and the Murtherer of Millions.

But my Objection lyes strong against the Deposing the Government of France, as a Kingdom, dividing its Provinces among the Confederates, and the like; as that which

is,

1. Absolutely destructive of the Principles of Liberty, upon which we stand in England, and which we say, is the Native Right of all God's Creation, viz. To be governed by their own Consent—And this Division of France by Conquest, and taking away the Inheritances of the People to divide among the Conquestros, is divesting the lawful Proprietors of their Property; and subjecting them to the Government of another Power against their Will, which seems to me to be erecting the very Tyranny we depose, with only the Alternative of the Persons governing.

2. Absolutely destructive to the Ballance of Power, which is the general Sasety of Europe, and to restore which this War

was begun.

3. Impracticable in its felf, the several Pretentions of Princes, the Classing of their Interests, the Jealousies of Power and Trade, and the antiquated Claims of devolv'd Titles and Families, being impossible to be reconcil'd.

These are some of the Reasons, why I argue against the Allies attempting to share the Dominion of France among them by Conquest, and the Peace and Liberty of Europe being not only what we fight for, but what we really may find all we want in, what have we to propose farther?

But now to explain my felf, as to Peace and Liberty, I must own, my Notions of these things may run higher than other Peoples—— I am of Opinion, our War is not against the Person, but the Tyranby and Ambition of the French King.

Her

Her Majefly does not all against France in a fingle Capacity; it is not a War against the King of France by the Queen of England, tho' there are personal Provocations too; but 'tis a War between the Nations, as at present bound by their own Circumstances. Now should the King of France propose a Peace, it would be a most glorious Clause to record to future Ages to the Honour of the Queen; if Her Majesty should refuse to treat with him personally, and abstracted from his People; but to treat with him and his People together, to treat with the States of France, or such Bodies, as/may truly represent the People of that Kingdom——This would be restoring Liberty to Europe; and to France in particular.

If it be answer'd, the French have refign'd Voluntarily all their Government into the Hands of their August Monarch, and in treating with him, you treat with them; I answer, perhaps they are so refign'd; but I dany that it was voluntary, but by Art and Force, gradual Encroachment, Court Politicks, Bribery, and the long Artifice of publick Ministers—And if our Attempt upon France, should give the People opportunity to reassume their Liberty, it will soon appear, whether the Surrender of their Privileges was Volun-

tary or no?

In establishing the Liberty of Europe, the King of France ought to be treated as a profess'd Enemy to it; and therefore the Kingdom of France, not the King, is to

be Treated with in such a Case.

Nor has Her Majefty any better way to return the Indignities, put upon her Title, her Crown, and Eftablish'd Dignity, by the present King of France, than to Treat him with such just Contempt, as a Person not sit to be engag'd with—As one, whose disregard of Solemn Leagues and Treaties, has render'd him unsit to be depended upon, and below Her Majesty's Regard.

Nor is this an unusual Method; in former Days we find the Treaties between the Kings of England and France, carried on in the same manner, and in a Treaty between Henry III. of England, and the King of France; the Nobility of France; gave security for their King's performance

of the Agreement.

And even in the Reign of the prefent King of France, at the Pyreneau Treaty, when the King of France Married the
Infants of Spain, and by Treaty was to
Sign the famous Renunciation of Right
or Claim to the Crown of Spain, the Spanish Ambassador, Don Lewis de Haro, insisted to have the Treaty Sign. by all
the Princes in the Blood, and all the
Peers of France, the first of which, and I
think the last was done, and a Solemn Oath
taken —— For the breach of which,
Heaven seems to be now calling that Nation to an account.

Now under this Treaty, Mr. Observator, your Proposal, and mine too, may be answer'd——If by this Method, the Person of the King of France be Rejetted, Deposed, or otherwise handled—If by this Treaty, any Province, Territory, or Possession, be conceded, you are then rightfully possess defined and thus only the thing may be obtain'd, and the Dostrine of National Liberty be en-

tirely preserv'd.

Thus the King of Sweden, obtain'd the Dutchy of Pomerania, by the Treaty of Munster, and the Province of Livonia, by

the Treaty of Oliva:

As to the Doctrine of Inheritance and the Right of England to the Province of Normandy, or to the Succession of France; I dare not say, that Succession of Blood, were it much plainer than can be alledged here, can be a Superfedent to the consent of the Assembled Body of the People to be Govern'd, I leave that tostand upon its own bottom.

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